

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

We have not a single transaction to report from the Share Market this morning. Banks are rather firmer, offers to buy at quotation for cash and 193 for the end of November failing to bring holders to terms. Indo-China S. N. Co.'s shares have gone down to 20 ds., but no buyers at that figure have been forthcoming. China Sugars are still improving and are now wanted at 137 for cash and 140 for December 31st. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.
Banks are firmer since noon, buyers now ruling the market at 188 per cent. premium. Hongkong Fire has been negotiated at 352 1/2 per share, and Docks at 57 premium, the latter stock leaving off with buyers at the above named figure. China Sugars are much firmer, and although no business has been done the scrip is now in demand at 140 for cash and 142 for the end of December. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

Shares.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—188 per cent. premium.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—188 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$645 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tis. 1,400 per share.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 1020 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 1/2 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$365 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis. sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debtures)—20 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$77 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2 @ 3/9

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/70
Bank Bills, on demand 4/70
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/70
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 4/70
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/70
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 4/70 @ 3/9

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 23 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 23 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 23 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 23 1/2 @ 3/9

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 23 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 23 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 23 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 23 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 23 1/2 @ 3/9

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

ON SINGAPORE.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

ON MANILA.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

ON CANTON.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

ON SWATOW.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

ON AMOY.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

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Bank Bills, on demand 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

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Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 7 1/2 @ 3/9

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514 R. F. Cullen, 6th October, Amoy 5th October, General—Russell & Co.

PING-ON, British steamer, 574 A. A. McCaslin, 6th October, Haiphong 29th September, and Hoilow 2nd October, General—Russell & Co.

CHIFANG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 956 F. Webb, 6th October, Penang 26th Sept., and Singapore 30th, General—Bun Hin Chan.

WELLS, German steamer, 393 E. Piper, 7th October, Hoilow 5th October, General—Wieler & Co.

LOLAN, British steamer, 981 Wallace, 7th Oct., Nagasaki 3rd October, Coals—Arnhold, Kater & Co.

KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,010 J. Drummond, 7th October, Kobe and Nagasaki 3rd October, General—Mitsui Bishi M. S. S. Co.

GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227 D. Scott, 7th October, Hoilow 5th October, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,196 F. H. Wallace, 7th October, Amoy 6th Oct., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOKIAN, British steamer, 508 Harris, 8th Oct., Tamsui 5th October, and Amoy 7th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

SHEN-CHI, Chinese gunboat, 8th October, from Canton.

HWA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984 Wilson, 8th October, Shanghai 5th October, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, for Manila.

Stine, British steamer, for Singapore.

Cheung Hock Kian, British str., for Swatow, &c.

Greyhound, British steamer, for Hoilow.

Per Diamante, str., from Amoy, 300 Chinese.

Per Wells, str., from Hoilow—Mr. Bruce and 40 Chinese.

Per Cheung Hock Kian, str., from Penang, &c.—1 European on deck, and 475 Chinese.

Per Ping-on, str., from Haiphong, &c.—8 Chinese.

Per Kumamoto Maru, str., from Kobe, &c.—Mrs. Onaka, Mr. Salomon, 11 Japanese, and 8 Chinese.

Per Fokian, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Leatherbarrow, and 12 Chinese.

Per Greyhound, str., from Hoilow—4 Chinese.

Per Hwa-yuen, str., from Shanghai—Mrs. Wilson and family, and 70 Chinese.

Per Chi-yuen, str., from Amoy—21 Chinese.

Per Citadel, for Chefoo—1 Chinese.

Per Bellona, str., for Saigon—50 Chinese.

Per Cheung Hock Kian, str., for Swatow, &c.—430 Chinese.

Per Fokian, str., for Sandakan—Messrs. J. Orange and E. Major.

Per Diamante, str., for Manila—300 Chinese.

Per Stine, str., for Singapore—10 Chinese.

Per Greyhound, str., for Hoilow—50 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Greyhound reports left Hoilow on the 5th instant. Had strong N.E. winds with rain.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, Revebeck, 23rd Sept., Molhuw 21st September, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CARTHURST, British steamer, 1,480, F. Bin-stead, 3rd October, Sydney 10th Sept., and Port Darwin 23rd, General—Gibbs, Living-ston & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,120, G. G. Berry, 1st October, San Francisco 14th Sept., and Yokohama 26th, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

C. T. HOOK, British steamer, 902, W. Jarvis, 29th September, Saigon 22nd September, Rice—Thos. Howard & Co.

DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, Samuel Ashton, 10th October, Foochow and Sept., Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Remezarte, 30th June, Manila 27th June, General—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

FAME, British steamer, 117 (Stopani)—Hong-kong and Whampoa Dock Co.

GREYHOUND, British steamer, 1,130, P. W. Case, 3rd October, Bombay 14th Sept., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

GRAVIA, Spanish steamer, 398, Echavarria, 12th Sept., Manila 8th Sept., Ballast—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.

JARAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 29th September, Calcutta 15th September, Penang 21st, and Singapore 23rd, 1,451 chests opium, 623 bags cotton, 2,109 bags Saltpetre, and 2,400 packages Sundries—D. Sassoon, Kowloon Dock.

LEAP, British steamer, 1,337, Scott, 29th Sept., Calcutta 15th September, Penang 20th, and Singapore 23rd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LI YUNG, Annamite steamer, 150, Chin, 10th June, Touron 15th June, General—Chinese.

NAM-VIAN, French steamer, 435, A. Garceau, 10th October, Haiphong 30th September, and Hoilow 4th October, General—A. R. Marty.

NELSON, British steamer, 894, James Thom, 22nd September, Sydney 9th August, and Batavia 11th Sept., Coals—Russell & Co.

OLYMPIA, German steamer, 383, E. Christian, 6th October, Saigon 1st October, Rice—Slomson & Co.

PEKING, British steamer, 954, Heuermann, 3rd October, Canton 2nd October, General—Slomson & Co.

SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, Nov. 14th, China Traders' Insurance Co.

SEINE, British steamer, 2,200, H. Manning, 5th October, Nagasaki 1st October, Tele-graph Co.

SIN TAIWAN, German str., 47, H. Videm, 30th July, Taiwan 24th July, Ballast—Captain.

VORWARTS, German steamer, 611, Boysen, 1st October, Quian Gay 1st Oct., General—Wieler & Co.

ALBYN'S ISLE, British bark, 360, A. W. Alden, 27th September, Keelung 24th Sept., Coals—Ed. Schell & Co.

ASTORIA, British bark, 211, Samuel Cox, 26th September, Norman (North Queensland) 18th Sept., Ballast—Captain.

CHARLES BAL, British ship, 1,431, W. J. Watson, 16th September, Cardiff 6th May, Coals—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONCORDIA, German 3-m. schooner, 474, H. Ruster, 16th September, Nagasaki 31st August, Coals—Slomson & Co.

FURNESS ABBEY, American bark, 1,044, Marquy, 22nd Sept., Yokohama 30th August, Ballast—Captain.

GREYHOUND, British ship, 231, Prescott, 9th August, Albany, W.A., 16th June, Wood—Alman & Co.

H. W. DUDLEY, American bark, 1,285, D. W. Dudley, 1st Sept., Nagasaki 23rd August, Coal—Captain.

J. A. BORLAND, American bark, 635, Y. A. Kent, 8th September, Newcastle 6th July, Coal—Russell & Co.

KILLERNA, British bark, 795, H. Wallace, 11th August, Hamburg 11th April, General—Slomson & Co.

LIVINGSTONE, German bark, 531, H. Steffens, 1st October, Newchwang 18th September, Beans—Slomson & Co.

LYTHAL, British bark, 211, Dester, 23rd Sept., London 27th May, General—Gibbs, Livingston & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. sch., 245, Schierloch, 2nd Jan., Whampoa 31st Dec., General—Captain.

MAGIC, British schooner, 214, White, 30th Aug., Newchwang 25th July, Beans—Ordn.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

Continued.

ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,302, Robert C. Lopez, 2nd August, Cardiff 4th April, Coals—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CANTON.

FOOKSANO, British steamer, 990, Hogg, 5th Oct., Shanghai and October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WHAMPOA.

MOUNT LEDANON, British bark, 435, Chas. H. Nelson, 16th September, Newchwang 18th August, Beans—Kwong Ching.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,335, Ogston—But-terfield & Swire.

Hio-nan, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavor, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-show, British steamer, 159, Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,850—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland—Hong-kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

AMOI.

In Port on 2nd October, 1883.

Benedict, German schooner, 240 (Darum)—H. H. Petersen & Co.

Conchius, Slamese schooner, 258 (Simpson)—Captain.

Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 240 (Rate)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Freihlich, German brig, 360 (Moller)—Pasadag & Co.

Glenury, British 3-m. schooner, 283 (Thomson)—Pasadag & Co.

Helene, German bark, 250—Boyd & Co.

Magenta, British schooner, 337 (Coalleet)—Pasadag & Co.

Meridian, Slamese bark, 345 (Kruze)—Pasadag & Co.

Minerva, German brig, 319 (Duhme)—Pasadag & Co.

Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Boyd & Co.

Roderick Hay, British bark, 290 (Nicolson)—H. H. Petersen & Co.

Sofia, Swedish brig, 280 (Pehrson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Walter Siegfried, British bark, 394 (Hansson)—Pasadag & Co.

Wm. Minstrel, British bark, 362 (Severwright)—Boyd & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 29th September, 1883.

Almatia, American schooner, 386 (Lapham)—Chinese.

Guiding Star, British bark, 311 (Schmitzer)—Chinese.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas. Hicks, Cruising.

Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Cruising.

Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Collins, Singapore.

Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Hippisley, Hongkong.

Cockchafer, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut. Com. Wood, Foochow.

Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, Cruising.

Darling, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Cruising.

Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.

Esper, gunboat, Commander Gamble, Hong-kong.

Flying-Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander Hoskyn, Korea.

Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Comman-der J. Hope, Singapore.

Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander McQuhae, Shanghai.

Keestr, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Com-mander E. Hotham, Shanghai.

Lionnet, British gunboat, Commander J. G. Jones, Hongkong.

Magpie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut. Com. Carpenter, Sandakan.

Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.

Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, Chefoo.

Sapphire, corvette, 9 guns, Commander John R. T. Fullerton, Cruising.

Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Comman-der V. A. Tisdall, Canton.

Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.

Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 30 guns, Com-mander Comdore Caming, Hongkong.

Vigilant, paddle despatch-vessel, 2 guns, Com-mander C. Lindsay, Tientsin.

Waver, turret ship, 4 guns, In reserve, Hong-kong.

Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Yokohama.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Chefoo.

Alert, American corvette, 4 guns, Commander L. Kempf, Kobe.

Aragon, Spanish cruiser, Commander J. R. Hil-gon, Manila.

Cher, French gunboat, Commander Lafon, North.

Duke of Edinburgh, Russian ironclad, Captain de Giers, Shanghai.

Ermak, Russian transport, Captain Kolchak, Vladivostok.

Essex, American gun-vessel, 6 guns, Captain McCormack, Nagasaki.

Gomoral, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostok.

Ilitis, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klaus, Canton.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

The worthy author of "She Stoops to Conquer" observes somewhere in his admirable poem "The Traveller," that "the sports of children satisfy the child." Oliver Goldsmith, at one portion of his chequered career has had some experience of the class of those local sportsmen who, a few months back, took upon themselves the responsibility of engineering the Hongkong Autumn "Sky" Meeting to a successful issue. Those effusive lovers of the national pastime may possibly have enjoyed a fair amount of "sport" in fruitfully discussing for many weeks the preliminaries of the "Sky" meeting—preliminaries which any energetic person who knows anything at all about racing matters could have satisfactorily adjusted in a couple of days—but it must have been the kind of sport which satisfies children. In Hongkong it is with racing matters as with everything else; a rule of insufferable snobbery cramps legitimate effort, sacrifices true sport on the altar of autocratic pretension and ignorance, and even tries, but vainly, to stifle public opinion. There are plenty good and true sportsmen in the colony, but unfortunately their voices are rarely if ever heard protesting against a state of things which in any other place in the Far East, Shanghai or Foochow for instance, would be laughed out of existence in a few days. These gentlemen have become so accustomed to that relic of the past, "old custom" that they patiently, and as a matter of course, endure the ignoble yoke.

"I beg to inform you in reply to yours of the 28th ultimo that the 'Sky' meeting is abandoned." So writes Mr. H. J. H. Trippe, clerk of the course, on the 1st inst. in reply to my desire to be made acquainted with what had been done, or what arrangements were in progress to bring off the "Sky" race meeting at the end of the present month, as had been arranged by the "sports" of the colony in solemn conclave assembled at the Hongkong Club early in the summer. Mr. Trippe does not give any reasons why the sporting event which the public has been looking forward to with so much interest has been abandoned. If he has any reason, I hope they are at least satisfactory to himself; but I might suggest that, as a mere matter of courtesy, those who have taken more than a passing interest in the proposed meeting ought to have been informed why our fondly anticipated "little-go" in the racing line has so ignominiously come to grief.

I had intended in the event of the worthy C.C. from want of time, lack of inclination, or for other reasons, being unable to draw out a satisfactory programme, to take the matter up in conjunction with several other gentlemen who have throughout energetically supported the proposed "Sky" meeting; and arrange an enjoyable afternoon's racing without the active assistance of the Race Fund authorities in the preliminary business. Three well known millionaire sportsmen—the only three I spoke to on the subject—kindly promised to give hand-some cups, and a well-known lady votary of the national sport, who hails from the Emerald Isle and is no mean judge of the points of a racehorse, enthusiastically rushed into the breach and promised to beat up the fair supporters of the pastime for a "Funds" Fund. Over twenty gentlemen, however, and at least seven aspirants would have been forthcoming to the world with feats of horsemanship. The Stewards of the Race Fund would have gladly lent the two grand stands for the day, besides conceding the privilege of using the racecourse, and several of the active members would doubtless have been pleased in the interests of sport to have officiated as judge, starter, &c. However, as Robbie Burns puts it—"the best laid schemes of mice and men gang a-gley," and so my plan for an afternoon's racing in the Autumn has been knocked on the head by the unexpected receipt of a document, in which Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen, &c., &c., in almost unintelligible jargon invites me to participate in a certain legal ceremonial in which the honourable the Surveyor General promises to play a leading part. I can't very well refuse Her Majesty's pressing invitation, and so sport must be sacrificed to duty. Ruff must give way to Folkard, and instead of improving my digestion by a healthful gallop round Happy Valley, my spare moments must be devoted to digesting a useful work compiled by a worthy legal gentleman named Fisher. What a dreadful and disappointing age we live in! I should really have liked to see my good friend Mr. J. E. Fisher, a race, with my old jumping horse. The Leader, an animal with some rare attributes which make him a most suitable representative for a shining legal light—and am really sorry that the cream colored racer (best known performance, six furlongs in 1.33 and a dead-heat with First Violin in a mile trial, vide Mr. Bill's note-book) should have spent such a profitless summer on the race course. Still the Leader is a griffin, and would make a bold bid for the Hongkong Derby if there were any twenty feet walls to negotiate on the course. I was rather for a camel to pass through the eye of—(Please go on with your Sporting Notes; this is getting profane.—Editor.)

I hear favorable accounts from Shanghai of our noble army of subscription griffins. With regard to this subject there seems to have been a considerable amount of misunderstanding (?) amongst one or two Shanghai scribblers as to some remarks I made on September 4th. On that date, I wrote as follows:—"I understand that a gentleman in Shanghai has undertaken to supply ponies—tried to cover the six furlongs, with a light weight up to 12.5, and a 75, first cost. These must be no difficulty in managing this. The price for a griffin in the rough, and any pony that gallop at all can easily do his three quarters of a mile in 1.42. There is one very serious objection to the principle of giving the subscription griffins a trial in Shanghai—not that the possible discovery of super-excellence would in any way discount the interest in the races, but the uncertainty that such super-excellence would be sent to Hongkong. To make the meaning quite plain I ask the question—if the gentleman who is supplying the ponies should happen to accidentally light across a 'flyer,' capable say of doing 1.32, is he supposed to send this animal down to Hongkong with the rest of the mob? If not, the old system of buying the ponies as auction and sending them down untried, is false to the subscribers and far more sportsmanlike. These donors to the fund, persons who would gladly undertake to supply griffin and griffin for the Hongkong subscribers at a lower figure than 12.5, first cost, guaranteeing a much better time than 1.42, on the understanding that they could retain and sell the wonder they might accidentally discover amongst their purchases. All these things were fully enough considered and arranged by those in charge of the subscription. However, as they occurred to me in writing the subject I have hastily, I am convinced, stated the donors to the fund as having simply to select some creature of the kind, and send it to the griffin club, to be sold to the griffin club, which is a very different matter from the arrangement made by the Clerk of the Course with the Shanghai gentleman alluded to."

But my perfectly bona fide and well intended remarks appear to have been grossly misunderstood, by the sporting oracles of the Shanghai press, and also by the gentleman who has purchased the griffin. The correspondent of the *Courier* made in one of his effusions an ill natured remark about the sneers of "An Old Sportsman;" but this was nothing to the toothless venom of the wooden headed nonentity who periodically exposes his hopeless ignorance in the columns of the *Mercury*. This exceedingly "foolish old party," who is the butt of the Shanghai sportsmen, held forth in this strain—"The 'Old Sportsman' of Hongkong made a few remarks about the purchase in Shanghai of Subscription Griffins for Hongkong. As usual, he made some insulting remarks about members of the Shanghai Race Club. We extracted them from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, to let our readers see the insults. We intended to take some notice of them, and we were requested to do so. But it is a notoriously difficult operation to touch pitch, and we postponed it for a period till we found a few leisure hours. The scurrilous scribe in Hongkong makes his meaning clear, as he says; it is clear to the gentleman to whom he refers. This gentleman, it is insinuated, may buy ponies with other people's money and should they be particularly good, might keep them here in Shanghai, presumably for his own benefit. We do not know if the 'Old Sportsman' is a subscriber to the Subscription Griffins or not. But it is quite obvious that he ought not to be. Why does he call the agent, whom the racing men of Hongkong have selected to buy their ponies for them, a gentleman, when he insinuates he might be a horse cop? The 'Old Sportsman' seems to have as much notion of a Mongolian griffin as he has of a gentleman. Fancy being able to buy a griffin that can do 1.32 in the rough!!! This extract from the *Mercury* is not merely a farago of twaddle—it is a tissue of meaningless lies. I would ask the writer to point out (my readers can satisfy themselves by referring to the paragraph quoted above where I made some insulting remarks about members of the Shanghai Race Club.) I would also ask him to point out a single sentence even tinged with scurrility in the entire extract. Where is the insinuation that the agent appointed to buy the subscription griffins may buy ponies with other people's money, and if the ponies should turn out particularly good, he might keep them for his own benefit in Shanghai? Where is it insinuated that this gentleman might be a horse cop? I have read so much childish garbage from the muddy pen of the ridiculous incompetent who aspires to write sporting news for the *Mercury* that it is with great reluctance I condescend even to notice what are evidently insinuated personal attacks. However, since the champion waddler is so anxious to be "shown up" I will oblige him for once.

This sporting authority evidently desires to monopolize sporting journalism in Shanghai. A short time ago he attempted to ridicule the *Courier* for publishing some sporting items, but came off second best in the encounter. The *Courier*, under the heading "The 'Mercury' Training Notes" worried the old nuisance as follows:—"Our evening contemporary seems to be very much annoyed to see the *Courier* prints sporting notes. If we couldn't do anything better than this, which appeared in last night's *Mercury*, we would give it up:—"The training course was very quiet this morning. It was the first cool morning we have had; the minimum last night being 53° Fahr. Owner having galloped their ponies a stand during the oppressive heat, gave their animals a much needed rest; so the exercise was confined to trotting." And this is how the author of the above choice specimen of sporting journalism, clearly blundered out of his ridiculous position. We are indebted to a contemporary for pointing out an omission in a paragraph about "Training for the Races." Our readers will forgive us for the paragraph not having been 'read' for the press. The *Mercury*'s staff is short-handed, owing to the state of the health of one of its members. The paragraph should have been set up, "the minimum was 63° Fahr. Owners having galloped their ponies to a stand still." But we ought to apologize for supposing that anybody who reads our training notes is dumfounded enough not to understand what we wrote."

Here is another specimen of the *Mercury*'s sporting items:—"We notice some remarks about paces in the *St. James's Gazette*. All European and Indian authorities seem to agree that it is an artificial gait for a horse. A pacer has either been trained through a sort of natural paces may sometimes be adopted by a horse from hereditary instinct—some ancestor or ancestors having been taught to pace—Mongolian ponies are sometimes pacers; it is pretty certain that it is not such hereditary instinct with them, but they are taught to pace by the untrained sires and dams, and we do not think it can be supposed that the griffins we buy here have been trained to pace."

And here is one more:—"We noticed yesterday a chestnut something like Red Robin with a blaze on the forehead. We found, casually that he was Red Robin, but he only bore a resemblance to the game of favourite chestnut. His condition is wretched." And that will do for our innings.

I refer to Heather Bell, the winner of the Valley Stakes in that year, and make the reference merely to show that because the pick of the lot now in Shanghai has been valued at 200 taels, it does not necessarily follow we are to receive a mob quite up to Derby form.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1883.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN LAWYERS.

So many are the points of similarity that it would be easy to overlook the real differences between the legal profession here and in the United States. One of them is the much more important place which it holds in the latter. "In no country in the world," said Burke, fully a century ago, with reference to America, "is law so general a study, and its results so generally good. Law is and always has been regarded there as a road leading to all greatness. Usually about two-thirds of the members of Congress are lawyers. They swarm in journalism. They pull the wires, organize parties and play a political part altogether out of proportion to that which belongs to the same class here. Our lawyers, even the greatest of them, have rarely had more than a secondary position in politics. 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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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BOTICA INGLESA,
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THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

What the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

DEATHS.

On the 6th of October, on board the steamship *Hwai-yuen*, at sea, KARL OSCAR WILFRED, the beloved son of Oscar and Bella Wilson, aged 3 years and 3 months. [751]

At No. 5, Beaconsfield Arcade, on Sunday, October 7th, at 6 p.m., WILHELM HEINRICH CARL SCHMIDT, aged 3 years and 9 months, eldest son of Wm. Schmidt. [752]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

ALTHOUGH we occasionally speak plainly, possibly some of our readers may think too plainly, about our respected resident at St. Paul's opposite to us, we do not wish to be understood as doubting the sincerity of either His Lordship's intentions in his profession or of those of many other worthy people engaged like himself in proselytizing work in the Far East. We may hold views that their zeal and labour are misdirected, or that calls nearer the fatherland have a greater claim on their services, but this is a matter of opinion in the determination of which their supporters are principally concerned. Moreover, we should be sorry to deny that there are not strong arguments on the missionary view of the question. Be this as it may, there is no subject in the whole range of political or social questions in which it suits our fellow countrymen to pretend to be more interested, or one in which there is more unanimity of opinion than the missionary question. Start the subject at breakfast, dinner or supper, early in morning or late at night, it is eagerly taken up and the missionaries as a body universally condemned. Not content with invariably repeating, like so many parrots, the stock story of the "little Bethel" and the adjoining magnificent residence of the missionary, a story told with as much assurance, and with as little truth, as it was told fifty years ago, they invariably proceed to embellish it with more than vague charges of dishonesty and fraud, and these find only too willing credence. There is not a particle of exaggeration in our statements, and we have thought it worthy of remark as affording an apt illustration of the value to be placed on a popular outcry of this colony, and further of showing the condition of the average mind of our regret to confess, the majority of our foreign fellow citizens, who are apparently incapable of other effort than that of being blinded by unreasoning prejudice, and who prefer to look through the spectacles of their popular social leaders rather than to use their own judgment.

No more atrocious or shameful slander is so frequently perpetrated in Hongkong than is the popular one against missionaries. If it could be shown that, instead of patient unobtrusive effort, both as moral teachers as well as healers of bodily suf-

fering, the missionaries were bad men doing actual harm to the people, or if instead of simple cottages or buildings in no way above either the position of the individual in life or unbecoming the service in which they are engaged or their proper requirements, they occupied palatial residences; moreover, if it could be shown they were extravagant as a rule, improvident, or systematically defrauded their creditors, there might be something in this popular cry from Hongkong; but no such rational or fair course is ever attempted for the simple reason that it is impossible to show anything of the kind with any foundation of truth. We have indulged in this word for missionary effort, not forgetting that the Roman Catholic missionaries equally deserve our praise, chiefly because we think it time to speak in no measured terms when we observe the columns of our contemporary the *Daily Press* allowing itself to be the medium of advocating a "Remedy for Missionary troubles" in the shape of inciting the Chinese to open rebellion against their government. This course is seriously recommended and apparently acquiesced in by the Editor in the belief that he is (as he is most probably) taking the popular side. The individual who proposes this course evidently vainly prides himself on being a devoted Christian member of the "Universal Apostolic Church," an establishment we must confess to be somewhat in the dark about; but although the last rebellion in China was suppressed at the cost of one hundred million lives, and besides, led to incalculable ruin, misery and suffering, these were only Chinese and count as nothing in the estimation of this specimen of a Hongkong Christian. All he imagines he sees, is, that on this desolation and on these ruins would rise his ideal of a Christian Church. It is lamentable indeed to think that such, at the expiration of 1883, is a true picture of Hongkong popular opinion on an important question. We say nothing of the vainglorious hypocrisy of those who can calmly at this epoch gravely make such a suggestion, while at the same time professing themselves to be faithful followers of the greatest historic, if not divine, moral teacher who has ever lived.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 6th.
RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

The French Minister of War has resigned, being accused of complicity in the insult offered to King Alfonso. The Official Journal publishes M. Grevy's apology to the King of Spain and the excitement in Madrid is moderating.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Flying Fish*, arrived at Chefoo from Korea on the 27th ultimo.

The French corvette *Volta*, arrived at Chefoo from Taku on September 30th.

BENNETT HANSON "forked over" fifty cents this morning for his yesterday's spree.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended October 7th, were:—European 202, Chinese 1,915; total 2,117.

THE departure of the steamship *City of Peking* for San Francisco via Yokohama, is postponed to Saturday, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.

A MEXICAN was paid into H.M.'s Exchequer this morning by Permin Onrado, a Manila engineer, for indulging in a "fire-water racket."

A STATISTICIAN reports "five counties in Kentucky in which no newspaper is published." He does not say how much whisky is made in these counties.

THE German frigate *Liriope*, arrived at Nagasaki from Chefoo on the 15th September. She is expected to return to the last named port about the 12th instant.

WE are informed by the agent of the O. & O. S. Co. that the steamship *Arctik*, with mails of the 18th ulto., from San Francisco, has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port to-morrow.

As will be seen from a notice in another place the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Hongkong Race Fund will be held in the Hongkong Club, on Friday next, the 12th inst., at 4.30 p.m.

THEY are agitating the divorce question in France, and the story is told that a young divorced woman married again, and found that her second husband had hired her first as a valet.

"ARE the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a court attaché, whom he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Patrick. "They have agreed to send out for half-a-gallon."

A BRONZE doorstep, inscribed with the name of Nebuchadnezzar, has just been placed in the British Museum. It was taken from the great temple of E-Sagil, at Borsippa, and, as it records the King's restoration to health, was perhaps a votive offering.

WE are given to understand that His Excellency Chang the Viceroy of the Two Kwang has been recalled by the Emperor in consequence of the late riot at Canton. His successor, whose name we cannot at present recall, was a Provincial Lektin Commissioner of Customs in Hupeh. The Viceroy will remain in Canton until the arrival of his successor.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, of Africa, stamped up to the tune of one dollar this morning, for being drunk and disorderly yesterday.

WE are informed by the agents, Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., that the steamer *Phidias*, from London, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

NOAH AHING, another robber of the widow and orphan tribe, will languish in the "Reheat" for the next 6 months for having stolen \$120 on the 24th of July last.

WE observe that the telegraph steamer *S. 4* was towed up Nagasaki harbour on the 27th ulto., to take in a full complement of bunker coal, prior to proceeding to England with all possible despatch.

MESSRS. KELLAR AND CUNARD, the Royal Illusionists, who are now performing in Shanghai, had a highly successful tour in Japan. The Nagasaki and Yokohama papers write in most flattering terms of Kellar's wonderful sleight-of-hand tricks.

The following notice to the profession is extracted from a New Jersey paper of 1821:—"To be sold, on the 8th of July, one hundred and thirty-one suits at law, the property of an eminent attorney about to retire from business. [Note.—The clients are rich and obstinate.]"

LO LING-SING, a Chinese youth under 16 years of age, was sentenced this morning to receive one dozen strokes on the breech with a rattan, and to be kept for 14 days in solitary confinement for having stolen a silver half-pin, valued at 50 cents, from the person of YU AIN, a widow.

"THIS is a big world," people are wont to say, yet unless a learned and mathematical scholar designs making us victims of misplaced confidence, forty such planets as this could float in like a bunch of toy balloons through a single one of the "spots" discovered on the sun's surface.

THE expelled French monastic Orders are securing commodious and picturesque abodes in the west of England. Manila Hall and the grand hotel at Clevedon have been purchased near Bristol; and another association is now about to purchase Redland Court, a beautiful Devon county seat.

A LOVER in Derry township, who had gone west to make a home for his "Birdie," wrote to her: "I've got the finest quarter section of land I ever put my foot down on." "Birdie" wrote back: "Suppose you buy another quarter section, John, so that you can have a lawn around your foot." John made a home, but "Birdie" was never the mistress.

A VERY low church minister was accusing his curate with having taken part in a wedding breakfast. "But, sir," said the young man, in amazement, "our Lord himself was present at a wedding feast in Cana." "That's perfectly true, young man," answered the parson; "but, in my opinion, he had very much better have stayed away."

SAYS the Nagasaki *Rising Sun* of the 29th ulto.: The Russian men-of-war *Duke of Edinburgh*, *Skoblev*, and *Nalundich*, are expected from Vladivostok to-morrow, but will only make a short stay here. We learn that the newly-appointed Russian Minister to Japan is on board of one of them, and that the retiring Minister is a passenger by the *Tokio Maru*, due to-morrow.

A FRENCH geographer, M. Roumette du Cail-lard, has written to the President of the Paris Geographical Society a letter urging that the meridian of Bethlehem should be chosen as the prime meridian for the whole world, thus avoiding all embarrassments arising from national vanity, "recognizing the grandest figure of humanity," and harmonizing geography and chronology by giving both the same initial point.

SAYS the Nagasaki *Express* of the 29th ulto.: About 8 p.m. on Sunday last, a serious fire broke out in the coal mine at Milke, caused, we are informed, by the accidental bursting of a tub of oil. Thirty-six miners (convicts) and ten horses were burnt to death. Thirteen other convicts are also missing, but it is not known whether they have shared the same fate as the others, or made their escape. Great numbers were more or less burnt and otherwise injured. The fire was finally extinguished by closing up the entrance and excluding the air.

"EVER since half-past eleven o'clock, last night," was the answer given to us to-day, when asking how long the five or six hundred "rickshaws" had been stationed in the vicinity of the Central Police Station awaiting re-registration. It seems a shame that the streets should be so blocked up, as they now are, by these "rickshaws," and their drivers. The drivers cannot well be blamed for this, but we would venture to suggest that a certain number of "rickshaws" for registration each day until the whole lot have "gone through the mill." If it be deemed to see the "power of the club" in the hands of our Police Force, one need only wait for a very few minutes, amongst the horde of "rickshaws" surrounding the entrance to the Arbuthnot Road Mansion, and he will there see brutality in perfection, duly personified.

ABOUT the most sensible marriage ceremony we have heard of was that of an American merchant, who walked with his wife, in everyday party into the clergyman's parlour, and said: "We desire to be married. Here is the license, written according to law. She is 22 and I am 32, and we are not only willing but anxious to join. We are both of sound mind, in fair bodily health, and know exactly what we are about. Please do it at once, in the briefest church form." Out of the customary wearisome advice, you have never seen either of us before, don't know our circumstances, and your advice wouldn't be likely to go. Don't say anything about the hereafter, because we know just as much about it as you do. Omit any long stereotyped prayers, and particularly omit asking the bride, for only regard you as an ordinary man and not at all divine, either in what you say or what you do. If you can summarize the whole ceremony in two words, 'I do.' He married them.

A REGULAR Lodge of United Service, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 7.30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

A FRENCHMAN quarrelled with his wife, a powerful virago, and was chased by her all round his tent. On being sorely pressed, he took refuge in the cage among the lions. "Oh, you contemptible coward!" she shouted, "come out if you dare."

LORD BACON told a story how a notorious rogue, being brought to the bar, and knowing his case to be desperate, instead of pleading, took to himself the liberty of jesting, and thus said, "I charge you, in the King's name, to seize and take away that man (meaning the judge) in the red gown, for I go in danger because of him."

SAVS the San Francisco *Morning Call*:—Notwithstanding the decision of Justice Field, delivered in the United States Circuit Court of California, that it was unlawful to cut off the queues of criminal Chinamen—though that course is pursued toward criminal white men—the New Jersey authorities take a different view of the matter. Five of the Mongols were convicted at Paterson of an attempt to murder one of their countrymen, a laundryman, because he washed for lower wages than is prescribed by the Chinese standard, and sentenced to one year each in the state prison. The rule of the New Jersey state prison, the same as in California, is to cut the hair of all convicts close. When the shears in the hands of the prison official were raised to perform this duty on the Chinese offenders, they broke out in pathetic lamentations; but the prison officer was inexorable, and their queues had to go. In this connection it may be stated that when a girl is sent to the House of Correction in this city her hair is cut close off, the same as that of the male offenders, including Chinamen, notwithstanding Judge Field's decision. It is difficult to see why the penalty of the violated law should not be visited the same on Chinamen as on white people. If to wear queues be a part of their religion and a badge of national honor, the argument might serve in China; but the laws of this country are passed without reference to the Chinese code, and are enforced with an equality that knows, or should know, no distinction between criminals on account of complexion or race.

A TOUCHING picture of the strict discipline to which the Prince of Wales was subjected when a child, comes to us from a German paper. It was at Windsor Castle. Miss Hilliard, the Prince's instructress, "an earnest and pious person," the paper says—observed that, instead of learning his lesson, her Royal student was "looking into the garden and playing with his fingers on the window." She mildly asked him to get to work. He answered by putting his foot through one pane of glass and his fist through another. There were but three panes in the window, and as the Royal child was going for the third one with his head, his teacher interfered and told him to stand in a corner. He drew himself up to his full height, and proudly observed: "I am the Prince of Wales." "I don't care a single—" said the lady, forgetting her allegiance, manners, and grammar in her passion; "if you was the Angel Gabriel himself, you'd have to stand in that there corner." But he was still obstinate, and so the Prince Consort was sent for. The fond father came at once bringing a Bible. He also brought a birch. Taking the heir to the British Empire on his knee, he read to him from Gal. iv. 2: "Now I say that the heir, so long as he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant, though he be the lord of all; but is under tutors and governors until the time appointed by his father." Turning then to Proverbs, Prince Albert read on: "He that spareth the rod hateth his son." With the discernment of childhood, "Wales" grasped the situation at once, while his father grasped the rod. After his temporary inversion, the boy stood in the corner, and for the remainder of the day evinced no desire for a chair.

ONE day a German soldier arrived at an inn in a Swiss town, fatigued, dusty and travel-worn. The landlord was on the point of telling him he was "full," but finally ordered the waiter to show the "old man" to a dismal little room in the upper part of the house. The waiter shortly after brought him a little book in which he was asked to sign his name, which he did, the waiter carrying it back to the landlord. "My God!" said the landlord, looking at the name and wringing his hands, "what have I done. In one of the servants' bedrooms! My hotel will be ruined." All the waiters were summoned, the handsome suits of rooms in the house ordered in immediate readiness, and the conscience-stricken landlord, deposited for the upper region to make his apologies to the "old man," and to transfer him to some elegant quarters. "I beg ten thousand pardons," I would not have done it for the world, but I did not know that it was you—ten thousand pardons," said the quaking landlord, half out of breath. "But what have you done that you should need to be pardoned?" asked the "old man." "This room is not the room for you. It was a mistake. I did not know who you was. I have rooms for you below—An elegant suite of rooms—may I beg you to have your baggage removed to them at once?" "May I ask what is the matter with this room?" inquired the "old man," who had slipped off his coat and vest and rolled up his sleeves for a wash. "I have slept for years in quarters not so good or comfortable as this," "It is too small and the furniture is too ordinary." The room, which I have for you, below are those which I reserve for princes and distinguished guests." "What is the price of them?" inquired the "old man." "Only two francs a day." "And the price of this room is how much?" "A bagatelle—but three francs." "Well, as my stay is short, you must excuse me. I'll change to quarters below. I think I shall sleep as sound on that bed as on any bed in your house." And Von Moltke, the great military strategist, was allowed to remain undisturbed, much to the annoyance and chagrin of the landlord.

MURDERER on scaffold: "Here is the parson, here is the halter, but where is the bride?" "Here," said Jack Ketch, as he drew the bolt.

CHARLES MATTHEWS is said to be the father of the following *jeu d'esprit* on biophagy:—"If I should not be willing to feed the masses, the next resource will certainly be to starve. And Heaven only knows where that will end—Some people won't have left a single friend."

THE Sydney *Bulletin* is responsible for the annexed paragraph:—His name was Philip Rooney. 'Twas said he was of Irish extraction, but on this point there was a little obscurity. He had been a soldier, but as glory was less in his line than bacon and cabbage, he changed his sword for a quart pot and took a bush public-house. But Phil's memory was good, and many important facts connected with the Indian Mutiny were still fresh in it. "You're right, son," he more than once observed, "it was a caution, an' I fail I was in the thick of it—up to me neck. 'Divil a shot was fired I wasn't contagious to." "Know Sir Colin?" we remarked, negligently. "Bedad, you make me laff," said the Rooney, gaily. "Know him? an' we as thick as thieves. Many's the time he said—'Phil, set he, go to the sergeant-major for a forlorn hope of the Murphys (the name 'Murphy's' won), and turn the flank of that division of the rebels forinast you.' 'Whistle Garryowen till you get round 'em, just to cheer the 'boys up a bit.' Begor, I mind the time when 35,000 of the black divils surrounded us, and wedged us in that tight that young Flaherty, the drummer, had to walk over our heads for ray-inforcements, an' Larry McGrath was plastered up that night against the adjutant's servant that he never left off spittin' blood and stuttherin' from that day to this. While we were stuck like this, makin' notices of motion, without carryin' them out, the general said: 'Is private Rooney there?' 'Fails, I am, sir, I come to the present.' 'Thin proceed with the battle,' sez he. 'Yes, yer honour, sez I, 'an' divil a saypoy was within the hail of an ass of us in a brace of shakes.' We have reason to know that Mr. Rooney is a man of the strictest integrity—one in whom the furthest reliance may be placed, especially when he relates his army experiences."

SAVS the *Times*:—London is slowly awakening to see that it is not only the biggest and the richest city in the world, but in many ways the grandest and the most historic. Rome has her ruins; Paris has her boulevards, palaces, and quays; Moscow has her Kremlin, and Constantinople her minarets and domes. Each of these, and perhaps, some famous cities in Italy or Spain, are superior to London in the single element of beauty, of magnificence, or age. But the greatness of London lies in its historic continuity, in the survival of its true organic features in all their essential character. It possesses in the Abbey, in Westminster Hall, and in the Tower three of the noblest buildings in the world, all of them have an unbroken history of eight centuries, and are still devoted to the uses for which they were designed; and for 700 years they have all been the local seats of our national existence. These three great monuments are bound up with each other as well as bound up with the history of England. As a cathedral, hall, and castle, no one of them has any superior in Europe. But, in the way that they are interwoven with the greatness, the genius, the poetry, the destinies of the country, as also in length and continuity of service, no one of them has its equal in Europe. The city which possesses all three has at once a dignity of her own; nor need we think of St. Paul's and the Temple, the Guildhall and Palace of Westminster, the parks, the bridges, and the docks to believe that we are truly citizens of no mean city. Neither mud nor smoke, nor stucco—neither vestries nor railways, can make London mean. For in the mass, in the antiquity, in the historic splendour of her national monuments, in the halo which the heroism, the crimes, and the imagination of eight centuries have shed over them, London remains to the thoughtful spirit the most venerable city of the modern world.

SAVS the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* of September 29th:—In connection with the killing and wounding of Chinese subjects, by the native police, in the Foreign Settlement, on the night of the 17th inst., nothing further of public interest or importance has transpired. A private preliminary examination of the Chinese witnesses, and of the police implicated in the affair, was opened at the Salsabasho yesterday, with what result we have not yet learned. The exact date for the official trial of the case has not been definitely fixed, but we understand that it will be commenced shortly. Respecting the Consular preliminary examination of the Chinese witnesses, which was foreseen in the Governor's order of the 22nd inst., no reply has yet been received, and it is still being carried by all the police. The Governor has once more renewed his order respecting the searching of Chinese houses by the police, and has directed without a Consular warrant, and the Chinese Consul and his subjects still as strongly repudiate the Governor's jurisdiction over them (so the peace of the Settlement simply depends upon whether the police will again endeavor to use their doubtful authority or no). The police of the Chinese community feel very strongly in the matter, and great numbers are fully prepared to resist and defend themselves in the event of the affair of the 17th being repeated, which is very improbable, as the Chinese Consul has officially notified the Governor that in case of any further trouble with the police, in reference to the alleged jurisdiction over his subjects, he will not be in a position to restrain them, nor will he under the circumstances, hold them responsible for their actions. As regards the principal question at issue between the representatives of the two nationalities, we think that there can be no one opinion, viz., that the Governor is entirely in the wrong in the matter, and that the Chinese may wish to avoid the difficulties which Japan will be imposed upon them to submit to anything, even the most ample satisfaction for the present, as an unequalled trial of a murder case, as claimed by the Governor of Nagasaki.

ANSCONDER, Phelim, Timothy, Aaron, Phil, and Paddy Blake, of Roscommon gaol, who broke into the turnpike, and carried off two pounds and six shillings in silver and copper, with a canary and a bullock, who had been carelessly given to bad language, and a wheelbarrow that cannot look you in the face without winking, and ten shillings will be given for each of their apprehensions."

ONE day in spring, Sir Walter Scott and Lady Scott strolled forth to enjoy a walk around Abbotford. In their wanderings they crossed a field where a number of ewes were wincing the frolic of their lambs. "Ah!" exclaimed Sir Walter, "his no wonder that poets from the earliest ages have made the lamb the emblem of peace and innocence." "They are, indeed, delightful little animals," returned her ladyship, "especially with mist sauce!"

The following was published in *Stockport* in 1822:—

If in a damp and dirty cellar thou hast been,
And nodding o'er thy loom a man hast seen,
Whose eyes were dim, whose cheeks were pale,
And quivered near him on a three-legged stool,
Hast seen a little ragged, pale-faced girl,
Preparin' for her father's busy spin,
And plucking every odd with many a trait—
If searching thro' his basket thou hast seen
A heavy bundle, where once the bread had been,
Which he had stolen from the shop, and hid
If thou hast this beheld, then thou hast seen
The mischievous first of our nation's woe.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE S.S. YANGTZE AND S.S. KIANGTEEN.

A collision occurred in the Yangtze this morning, October 4th, between the Messrs. Messers & Co's steamer *Yangtze*, Captain Casson, outward bound for Hongkong, and the China Merchants' S.S. Co's steamer *Kiang-teen*, Captain Boswell, inward bound from Ningpo. The collision took place inside the Kiangnan Light, about half-past three o'clock, the *Kiang-teen* being on the north side of the channel. As the weather was clear and lights visible at a long distance, the cause of the collision is a mystery which will probably have to be solved by litigation or arbitration. The *Kiang-teen* was struck by the *Yangtze* on the port bow, about fifteen feet from the stem. The former was a river paddle steamer, with a hurricane deck of light wood-work, while the latter is a screw steamer, with clipper bow. The stem of the *Yangtze* penetrated the wood-work of the hurricane deck of the *Kiang-teen*, making a "V" shaped rent extending several feet from the side. The deck parted at a cross beam a little further aft, and the fore part of the hurricane deck was twisted over to the starboard side, making a wide gap just at the companion ladder leading down to the forward compartment, put the main deck, where the firemen have their quarters. The port anchor was raised, and another gear dangled from the hull of the ship, which was not damaged. The firemen, who were in their bunks at the time, escaped without injury, although that compartment is full of broken wood-work. She only made a little water in the fore compartment, the collision bulkhead keeping the hold perfectly free of water. After the collision the *Kiang-teen* anchored, and took on board the damaged gear on the port side; she got under way shortly after day-light, and came up to Shanghai this forenoon, and was moored at the Co's wharf near the East Gate. The *Yangtze* put back and anchored at the wharf of the same company. We heard that the *Kiang-teen* was to be repaired at the wharf of the same company, and that the *Yangtze* was to come up to the Hongkong wharf this evening, and her cargo will be transhipped to the *Chienyang*, which arrived here to-day from Hongkong. The *Kiang-teen*, due here from Hankow on Saturday, will take the place of the *Kiang-teen* on the Shanghai-Ningpo line, leaving on Saturday afternoon.—*Courier*.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

"You ask a very practical question. 'How much should a person of a given height weigh?' Is there a standard between height and weight? A healthy child, male or female, grows in length by more than one-half its size during the first two years; it increases from fifty per cent. (10.65 inches) to about seventy-nine per cent. (15.10 inches). It triples or quadruples its weight, that is to say, it weighs three to four times at birth (equals seven and one-half to ten pounds), ten times (twenty-five pounds) in the first year; twelve times (thirty pounds) in the second. On the average, a child takes six months of eight years; boys in length about six per cent. each year, (equals to 4.622 inches); the weight of the body goes on, increasing to the eighth year, rising in boys to twenty lbs. (45 pounds) and in girls to fifteen lbs. (35 pounds), and one-half pounds. From this age (eight years) until puberty boys increase in height five per cent. (2.165 feet) each year, reaching at the age of twelve years a height of 4.65 cent. (over 4.5 feet), and girls 4.31 cent. (4.41 feet), on the average. Boys gain about two lbs. (five pounds) in weight per year, up to sixteen years, at that is the weight year children of both sexes weigh on the average about thirty lbs. (seventy pounds). From thirteen to twenty years youths grow some thirty cent. (1.18 inches), girls twenty cent. (2.2 inches). The increase of weight is even more rapid than before, reaching fifty-eight lbs. (13 pounds) in boys eighteen years old, and in girls the same age, fifty-one lbs. (12.7 pounds). In the twenty-fifth year, the male has 60.65 cent. (over six feet), and the female 56.65 cent. (over five feet), and weighs fifty-eight lbs. (13 pounds) and the female 51.65 lbs. (11.5 pounds). Most of us do not attain his maximum weight, as a rule, (55 pounds), and then begins to lose flesh. Women continue to grow heavier, reaching about fifty-eight lbs. (13 pounds) until the fifth year. Between forty and fifty men weigh more than women, and women gain weight in both the years of the body diminishes."

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[666]

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"CITY OF PEKING,"
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Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

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Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 12th October. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1883. Agent, []

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
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CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING,"
the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
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F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, and October, 1881. [1]

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